

that he forget God. *He preached all backward.*
It is one of the best criticisms which I ever
heard upon heretical sermons.—*Ch. Intell.*

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1842.

MONTHLY CONCERT,

At Park Street Church, Boston, May 2d, 1842.
The services were introduced by Rev. Mr. Lord,
of the Mariners' Church, with a hymn and prayer;
after which, the Secretary of the American Board
proceeded to give an abstract of recent intelligence
from the missions of the Board.

The brig "Sarah Abigail" sailed this forenoon,
he said, for the Sandwich Islands, having on board
Rev. G. B. Rowell, and Dr. J. W. Smith, with
their wives, being the 9th reinforcement to that
mission. This, however, does not increase the
number of the missionaries, because several have
been recently discharged, for various reasons. It
would seem that regard for the great harvest,
which is now in danger from the incursions of the
Papists, would be a sufficient reason for sending out
laborers enough to reap it. The mission have re-
quested not less than ten ordained missionaries.

There are at least as many vacant districts, where
each missionary would have several thousand souls,
and which, if not instructed by Protestant mission-
aries, will be by the Papists, who will reap the har-
vest we have sown. Rev. Mr. Bishop, writing
from Ewa, says he solemnly feels that a great
contest is to be waged there with the Papal mis-
sionaries, who swarm like locusts. They are com-
ing in with every arrival from Valparaiso. They
acquire the language with facility, and are wide
awake, with their images and crosses. Depend
upon it, says Mr. B. if their adherents should get
in the majority, they will have the government,
and then, look out, ye heretics! Now is the time
to send us more men and money. The press has
already stopped for want of money. "Why send
so much money and so many men, to so small
a nation?" The church of this generation, he said,
needs an experiment, showing the beginning, mid-
dle, and end of a missionary enterprise for the spir-
itual rescue of a nation; and here they may have
it. Therefore we must go forward and complete
the work there; that it may become a beacon light
for the church. It is universally important in its
relations to the whole world.

Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of the second church at
Honolulu, which numbers 1200 members, says that
for a year or two previous to the outrage of Cap-
t. La Place, the streets of that place were very quiet;
but, when the forerunner of Anti-Christ came, he
introduced the means of intoxication to prepare the
way, and the floods of intemperance have been
pouring over us ever since. But the character of
the Roman Catholic religion is now pretty well es-
tablished among many of the natives. They will
long remember the manner in which it gained a
foothold. A considerable number who went after
them, have discovered their error and come back.
They say it is perfect nonsense to bow down before
wax candles and images. Some of the children
and youth who have been to their schools, have al-
ready discovered their inferiority. And here we
have the grand advantage of them. They dare not
open before their minds the whole range of learn-
ing and science. They dare not teach their pupils
to think.

Although much of the religious excitement of
1838 and 1839 have passed away, yet the good that
has been done is very obvious. Protracted meet-
ings have been held the year past, and have done
much good. Some hundreds have been hopelessly
converted. Besides all they had before received to
the church, 157 were propounded for admission to
the 24 church of Honolulu at the date of the letter.

There is an interesting notice concerning the
schools, from which it appears that a social feast
was made for the children of the schools of Honolu-
lu, at which 1400 were present. They marched
four abreast, with banners, preceded by the king
and chiefs, and a band of music, to a pleasant spot
about a mile from the town, where they were seated
in little companies, and partook of a simple repast.
The governor had prepared a table for the king,
chiefs, and foreigners in a school house. The king
addressed the children, and exhorted them to perse-
vere in obtaining a good education. John B.
native superintendent of the schools followed with a
spirited address; after which, they all returned
quietly to their homes.

But there was a counterpart to this. The Pa-
pal missionaries also had their celebration, about the
same time, at which they collected 700 chil-
dren and youth.

Mr. Smith responds cheerfully and heartily to
the call of the Board for raising up a native minis-
try, and says that they have already commenced.

Dr. Anderson said he had seen it stated in some
European paper, that the object of France is to get a
foothold in the Pacific by means of Jesuit mission-
aries. At Tahiti, the French consul, (the same man
that was American Consul but was dismissed by
Mr. Van Buren, on account of improper interference,
in the matter of the papal missionaries,) took
advantage of the queen's absence to one of the
other islands, to procure a paper ceding the island
to France. But Mr. Pritchard, the English Con-
sul, arrived in England, in time to take measures
with his own government to prevent the proceed-
ing from being carried into effect.

CHINA.—A letter has been received from Mr.
Williams, who gives it as his opinion that the war
looks as if it would continue for a long time. The
Chinese, by receding when attacked, escape, and
as soon as the English have done their work and
retired from any place, they return again. Provi-
dence is at work, and the result must make some
part of China more accessible to the gospel, than it
now is.

BORNEO.—Being greatly embarrassed by the res-
trictions of the Colonial authorities, the Pruden-
tial Committee have commissioned Rev. Dr. Terrie,
of the Reformed Dutch Church to visit Holland,
and represent the case to the Home Government.
He left in March.

THE MALAYS.—A ray of light is breaking upon
the Malay race, who are Mohammedans. A single
traveller found his way to a country village in the
eastern part of Java, and there operated upon the
mind of a Malay, and he communicated his views
and feelings to others; and now there are forty in-
quirers, who are apparently in a fair way to come
under the influence of the gospel.

MAHARATTA MISSION.—This mission, owing to
the extent of the field, has been divided into two,
the one to be called the *Bombay Mission*, and the
other, *Ahmednagar*. Letters have been received
as late as Feb. 1st, at which time all was well.

CEYLON.—Letters have been received to Jan. 15,
when all were in usual health. Mr. Poor has re-
turned from the Madura mission to that in Ceylon.
He has been in the field 26 years, and is now 53
years old. He has entered upon his labors with all
the ardor of a young missionary, and seems as hap-

py as he can well be; and I know, said Dr. A.,
that he is capable of a high degree of enjoyment.

CEYLON.—The Secretary spoke of the recent
reverses of the English in Afghanistan; and
expressed the opinion that the English would feel
the necessity of subjugating the country; and
without speaking of the morality of their acts, he
was confident that the Providence of God would
overrule it for the furtherance of the gospel.

SYRIA.—The report that the American mission-
aries had been driven from Syria, and their institu-
tions destroyed, is without foundation. Mr. Smith
says, however, in a letter dated Jan. 7th, that
they are never without anxiety, they are constan-
tly subject to such sudden changes; and yet, he
feels confident that all will be overruled for the
furtherance of the gospel. Our latest date is Feb. 6.

ARMENIANS.—The good work is going on at
Constantinople and Adabazar, as heretofore, and
even more prosperously.

Rev. Mr. Rogers followed with some remarks on
the importance of prayer for the rulers of the earth
and for peace, showing what dreadful disasters to
the cause of missions from a war would result be-
tween the United States and England, which he
strongly deprecated.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

A periodical work is published in London once
in two months, entitled, "Annals of the Propaga-
tion of the Faith." The following statements are
abridged from that publication. They are to be
taken, perhaps, on account of the prejudices of the
writer, with some grains of allowance. The num-
ber of archbishops in the papal missions is 26,
bishops 95, co-adjutors 10, priests 4220, Catholics
4,583,800. For the whole Catholic world, there are
reckoned about 300 bishops, without counting the
co-adjutors, suffragans and other prelates; and
more than 152 millions of Catholics. Of these 122-
000,000 reside in Europe. In Africa, including the
missions, there are 13 bishops or vicars, and
1,181,100 Catholics. In the new world there are
73 bishops or vicars, and 26,641,000 Catholics.
In Oceania are reckoned 7 bishops, about
1200 priests and 3,100,000 Catholics. A great por-
tion of those are in the Philippine islands,
where is a large colony of Spaniards. In Asia is
reckoned, in addition to the missions, only the
Archbishop of Goa.

The receipts of 1840 amount to nearly 2,500,000
francs, or \$444,000. More than one half of this
sum is subscribed in France. One hundred and
twenty thousand copies of the annals are now
printed, viz. 63,000 in French, 17,000 in German,
16,000 in English, 12,000 in Spanish, 4,000 in
Flemish, 15,000 in Italian, and 2,000 in Portuguese.
This number, published six times a year, gives a
total of 720,000 copies.

The receipts of 1839 amounted to about two
millions of francs, showing an increase of \$22,000,
over those of the preceding year, and being double
the amount of the receipts of 1837, quadruple
those of 1835, and sixfold as compared with those
of 1833.

The writer proceeds in the following strain of
self-congratulation. "On beholding the con-
course of the faithful, we are filled with thoughts
of consolation. Unity and universality are the
most infallible characteristics of an institution;
they are the securities for its prosperity, on account
of that strength which is in union, of the ardor
which is in emulation, and the perseverance
which good example keeps up; if separated from
the trunk which unites them, the wide-spread
branches soon wither and die. But there are here,
moreover, powerful means of moral good; the spir-
it of religion is revived by the restoration of Catho-
lic brotherhood, henceforth to be maintained by
a community of labors and success; by a monthly
circulation of one hundred and twenty thousand
copies of the Annals; and by a continual diffusion
of the heroic traditions of the apostleship." In the
diffusion of "heroic traditions," the Romanists are
likely to receive powerful aid from a section of the
English church.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANIES.

A pressing application for clergymen or cate-
chists has been sent to the London Colonial Church
Society from New Providence. This is one of the
Bahama islands with a population of 20,000. Of
the negro population, more than 2,000 are either
pagans or Moslems.

The English Church Pastoral Aid Society ex-
pends \$22,000 in supporting, in whole or in part,
255 clergymen and 35 lay assistants.

Of the works of Prof. Tholuck, the following edi-
tions have been published. The *Doctrines* respect-
ing Sin, six editions, 3762 copies; the commentary
on John, 5 editions, 3,777 copies; Commentary on
the Sermon on the Mount, 2 editions, 2000 copies;
Commentary on Hebrews, 3 editions, 2274 copies;
Collections of Sermons in various series and edi-
tions, 7290 copies; Credibility of the gospel His-
tory, 2 editions, 2750 copies; and Hours of Christian
Devotion, 4000 copies; total copies of all the works
25,563. The Commentary on the Romans, and
some smaller publications are not here included.

The Committee of the Church Missionary Society
propose to create a permanent fund, in order to
meet the sudden exigencies which often embarrass
such operations as depend on casual and uncertain
contributions. The advantages of such a fund are
the following. It will obviate the difficulty which
arises from the fact that charitable collections are
not coincident with the periods and amounts of
payments to be made; and from the fact that the
income is liable to vary from year to year. A mis-
sionary Society has contracted obligations to mis-
sionaries and their families in distant countries
which cannot suddenly be withdrawn. The em-
barrassments of this Society were owing to a large
expenditure, which was incurred in the West In-
dies, on account of the wants of the emancipated
negro population, and to the great success of mis-
sions in New Zealand, Tinniveval and North India.

The spiritual jurisdiction of the bishop of Jerusa-
lem will extend, as we learn from official docu-
ments, over the English clergy and congregations,
and over those who may join his church and place
themselves under his episcopal authority in Pale-
stine, and, for the present, in the rest of Syria, Chal-
dea, Egypt and Abyssinia. His chief missionary
care will be directed to the conversion of the Jews,
to their protection, and to their useful employment.
He will establish and maintain, as far as in him
lies, relations of Christian charity with other church-
es represented at Jerusalem, and in particular with
the Orthodox Greek Church. A College is to be
established at Jerusalem, under the bishop, whose
chaplain will be its first principal. Its primary ob-
ject will be the education of Jewish converts; but
the bishop will be authorized to admit into it Dis-
ciples and other Gentile converts; and if the friends
of the college should be sufficient, oriental Chris-
tians may be admitted; but clerical members of the
Orthodox Greek Church will be received into the
college, only with the express consent of their
spiritual superiors, and for a subsidiary purpose.
Congregations consisting of Protestants of the Ger-

man tongue, residing within the limits of the bis-
hop's jurisdiction, and willing to submit to it, will
be under the care of German clergymen ordained by
him for that purpose; who will officiate in the Ger-
man language, according to the forms of their na-
tional liturgy, compiled from the ancient litur-
gies, and agreeing in all substantial points with
the liturgy of the English church.

The King of Prussia has issued a circular and
two rescripts, by which he explains the nature of
the connection between England and Prussia in the
establishment of the bishopric at Jerusalem; and
orders general collections to be made in the
evangelical churches of Prussia in behalf of a school
and hospital at Jerusalem. The latter is impor-
tant, as affording an asylum for travellers in case of
need. His Majesty says he shares too deeply with
his country those religious and national sympathies
connected with the origin of the Augsburg con-
fession, to be able to concede any thing of this firm
and common basis on which the collective German
National church of the evangelic faith rests.

RECENT MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE—EUROPE.

Rev. Geo. Scott has encountered a violent oppo-
sition since his return to Stockholm. The Swedes
seem to have taken it in high dudgeon that he
should have begged funds in the United States for
the support of a mission among the *heathen* in Swe-
den. His "Defence" has been met by a "burst of
indignation." His position is declared to be "per-
fectly illegal." Cavaliers of the Royal Library has
published a rejoinder, in which he shows how de-
plorable the heathenism in England is, and in how
much worse condition her paupers are than any
class of the population of Sweden. The great
chemist, Berzelius, is as active as ever. He is a
strenuous advocate of the temperance reformation.
The second volume of bishop Esau's Tegner's
speeches and addresses is published. It is said to
be full of the fire of his genius. The author lies
dangerously ill.

Sir Alexander Burns, the distinguished traveller,
of whose lamented death we have lately heard,
was born on the 16th of May, 1805, at Montrose,
Scotland. He was killed at Cabul on the 2d or
3d of Nov. 1841. He resided in India from an
early age, and was skilled in the Hindustanee and
Persian languages. His Travels in Bokhara, etc.,
established his reputation. Between 800 and 900
copies were sold in one day. Murray gave him
£200 for the copyright of the first edition. Lock-
hart told him it surpassed in interest any book of
travels which he had ever read. It was at once
translated into French and German, and the author
was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London.
At the time of his death, he was political
resident at Cabul, with a salary of £3,000. His
younger brother Charles was killed at the same
time. He has left three surviving brothers. His
father, also, is living; and is town-clerk of Mont-
rose.

Ward's Library of Standard Divinity, now pub-
lishing in London, professes to give the choicest
works of the most eminent divines without abridge-
ment. Of the 37 volumes already published, fifteen
are reprints of American books! These are Dr.
Porter's Lectures; Bellamy on the nature and glo-
ry of the gospel; Bellamy's True Religion delineated;
Storr and Platt's Biblical Theology; John's
Hebrew Commonwealth, and Biblical Archaeology;
Bush on Genesis, and on Joshua and Judges;
Dr. Skinner's Aids to Preaching; Dr. Griffin's Park
St. Lectures; Barnes's Notes on Acts, and on the
1st and 2d of Corinthians; Woods's translation of
Knapp's Theology; Payson's Life, and Coleman's
Christian Antiquities. The price of the last named,
sold separately, is seven shillings and sixpence.

The last No. of the British Critic, the organ of
the Oxford tractarians, contains a review of Arch-
bishop Whately's Essays on the kingdom of Christ
delineated, and on Christian Faith. The prelate's
arguments against apostolical succession furnish a
bitter pill to the arrogant high churchman. The
reviewer closes in this style: "Archbishop Whately's
influence is now hardly felt in the theological
world; and, for the future, notwithstanding his
originality of expression, fertility of illustration,
ingenuity of argument, and what is much higher,
his general candor, simplicity and moral courage,
he can expect to leave behind him no lasting mem-
orial."

The 6th vol. of Rev. J. H. Newman's Sermons,
(spring quarter, Lent, Trinity Sundays) are just
been published. Dr. Pusey has published a Letter
to the archbishop of Canterbury, which, accord-
ing to the British Critic, will be extensively read,
and will produce a powerful impression.

Sargons of Geneva is publishing a valuable work,
entitled "French Authors of the Reformation."
He has studied numerous MSS. in libraries.

The Archaeological expedition from Prussia to
Egypt, has started. Prof. Lepsius, lately trans-
ferred from Leipzig to Berlin, is at the head of it.
The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Cop-
penhagen have just issued a new volume of Memo-
irs, and another of Annals. A new History of
Rome, from the fall of the Republic to the reign of
Constantine has been published by Prof. Charles
Hock of Goettingen. The entire works of Freder-
ick the Great, which are preparing for the press,
by command, and at the expense of his Prussian
Majesty, will be issued in two editions. The cost
of the one in quarto, with splendid plates, will
amount to £10,000. The German abridgement of
Strauss's Life of Christ, has been translated into
Swedish, and has caused a great sensation in the
country. An unsuccessful attempt was made to
suppress it by legal process. Several answers have
appeared.

A new book on Greece has just appeared by F.
Strong, who has resided eight years in Athens as
banker, and as Consul for Bavaria, etc. It is said
to be full of interesting and authentic information.
He gives the following as the population of Athens.

Men, 6,404—women, 4,862—boys, 6,318—girls,
3,712—foreigners, 3,573—others 1,367. Total 26,
237. Of the whole population of the kingdom, a
large part are employed in agriculture. The
Greeks among the mountains live to a great
age. An individual 122 years old, hobbled down
to see Otto in one of his tours. The king gave
him a valuable present. We are glad to see that
Conservators of antiquities have been appointed.
We wish it had been done before Lord Elgin's
days.

GENEVA.—This city of renown—the scene of Cal-
vin's labors—under the "venerable company of
Pastors," presents but a gloomy spectacle to the
eye of faith. The pastors are 42 in number—about
half of them in active service, if that service can
be called active, which consists in preaching once
on the Lord's-day, successively the same sermon
in fourteen or fifteen churches, beside attending
baptisms, burials, marriages, &c. With the excep-
tion of five or six at most, all of them are rational-
ists. The Theological department of the Academy
is under the direction of Prof. Chenevierre, who,
with all the other Professors, is a Socinian or Neo-

logian. The students are but 20 or 25 in number
and of the same opinions. But there is some good
in the city after all. Dr. Malan has a chapel out-
side of the walls; Mr. Pilet, and Mr. Hare, evan-
gelical men, have chapels within the city. And
beside the hundreds of devoted Christians in these
churches, there are many remaining in the estab-
lished churches, and among them are a number of
men of wealth, and education and leisure, in the
vigor of life, and full of zeal and activity. So says
the Correspondent of the New York Evangelist.

REVIVAL IN BOSTON.

Young Men's Meeting of Congregational.—On
Wednesday evening, April 27th, 1842, the young
men of Park street and Bowdoin street Societies in
Boston, met in the large vestry of Park street
Church, at half past 7 o'clock, to congratulate each
other, on the work of the Holy Spirit, in the city,
and in their own hearts. Nearly every seat in the
Vestry was occupied. About three hundred and
fifty young men were present. They were mostly
from fifteen to twenty-five years of age; there were
a few older, and a few younger. One of their own
number presided, and the meeting was opened by
the chairman in a short statement of the object of
the meeting, and then left open for singing, prayer,
and mutual congratulation. The growing strength
of the two Societies was there. Several hymns
and spiritual songs were sung; eight or ten short
prayers offered; and about thirty young men ad-
dressed the meeting in short, appropriate speeches;
some of joyful congratulation; some of decided
testimony for the Saviour, from recent experience of
his love; and some of exhortation to put on their
strength, i. e. the strength of the Lord, and labor
like Christ in the service of Christ. They gave
each other a hearty welcome in this new field
of labor. They congratulated each other, that so
many young men in these two societies were as-
sembled on this occasion. They pledged them-
selves to stand by, and sustain each other in love. One
said he found the Saviour, about seven weeks ago;
another, that he found the Saviour, about four
months ago; another that he found the Saviour,
about a fortnight ago. One young man said he saw
on his right, a friend of his, who was once willing
to lead him away from the Saviour, and now he
could welcome him to that meeting, as one, who
had recently given his heart to Christ; and on his
left, he saw another, who endeavored to lead him,
before he went himself to Christ, and now he wel-
comed his kind friend, who had followed him to
Christ. Several spoke of the power the young
men, in that meeting were capable of exerting, in
the name of the Lord, and used comparisons and
figures, and exhibited feelings, as if they knew,
where their strength was. There were two or
three old young men in the meeting; but they sat
near the door, as not to cause any embarrass-
ment, and they seemed to enjoy it as much as the
young men themselves.

The meeting closed at 10 o'clock, by singing the
Doxology in Long Metre.

What would Dr. Griffin and Dr. Beecher say, if
they could have seen that meeting. What do the
founders of Park street church, now living in the
city, say, about having the corner stone of that
church. Was it well done? What will the
young men, who composed that meeting say of
their own power to do good, in the name of the
Lord, when they remember, that the little band
of men, who laid the corner stone of that church
several of whom are now living, had not courage and
fellowship enough, in several of their first meet-
ings, to pray together; but they could and did read
the WORD OF GOD.

Incidents of the Revival in Boston.—An esteem-
ed member of one of the churches, called in the
month of April 1842, to see a colored woman of
his acquaintance soon after dinner. She was glad
to see him, and invited him in. He found there as-
sembled, about eight colored females. He learned,
that five of them had been recently converted; that
they had been in the habit of assembling for pray-
er, every afternoon, since the first of February
1842; they all prayed, in his presence, and their
earnestness in prayer for the clergy of the city, and
the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, was full of in-
struction and encouragement to him, and would
have been to every friend of the Saviour, who
could have heard their prayers.

In one of the churches, six wives united their
prayers for the conversion of their unbelieving hus-
bands—and these husbands are now all hopefully
converted, and added to the church.

A Journeyman Printer, the father of a family, while
setting the types of a piece of religious poetry, for
a secular newspaper, which poetry alluded to the
work of God among the South Sea Islands, was so
affected with it, and the thought of his own in-
difference, that he could not for a time proceed in
his work. This led to his conversion. He proved
his sincerity by leaving the situation where he
was required to work on the Sabbath. He is now
one of those added to the church. The Poems
entitled "The Pulpit Stairs," and was afterwards
copied into the Recorder of April 22.

Admissions to the Church in Boston and Vicinity,
May 1, 1842.

By Profession.	By Letter.
Bowdoin Street,	57
Salem Street,	102
Green Street,	13
Garden Street,	20
Park Street,	20
South Boston,	33
Winthrop Ch. Charleston,	23
Winchester Ch. Chelsea,	32
Making 311 by profession, and 45 by letter.	

The Chelsea Church was organized 20th Sept.
with 41 members—they now number 100 members.
The above information was communicated at the
morning prayer-meeting. Dr. Jenks stated, that
the whole number of hopeful conversions in Green
Street, was about fifty; which was about one sixth
part of the congregation; about four sixths of
which were members of the church before, and
about sixty remain neither connected with the
church, nor expressing a hope in the mercy of God
through Jesus Christ. No communication was
made concerning Old South; the Revival there
commenced later, than in the other societies; but
has been in every encouraging and delightful pro-
gress, during the last month. The time for admis-
sion of members to Essex Street Church, is not till
the first of July. The time of admission to Cen-
tral Church, is not till the first of June. To
both these churches large accessions are expected
at those seasons. The great body of New converts
in Park Street, also, are now under examination
for the next communion season, on the first of July.
The Revival in Salem Street Congregation,
was very sudden and powerful, and large numbers
of middle aged men and women, are among the subjects
—fifteen men with their wives were among those ad-
mitted to the church on the last Sabbath. We have
no returns from the Pine Street Church, although
there was a most interesting Revival there, while
the Church was destitute of a Pastor, and the build-
ing was being repaired, and the place of meeting

on the Sabbath was the vestry. The Church is
now finished, a Pastor settled, and the prospects
of the Church are very good. Garden Street
Church was organized July 27, 1841, and consisted
of 56 members. This Church worships in the
Mission House, repaired, enlarged and greatly
improved. The Rev. Mr. Chapman was settled
Sept. 8, 1841, and since that time, 120 have been
admitted to the Church. "The Lord has done great
things for us." Who will fail to praise the Lord—
and "Why should the work cease?"

REVIVAL IN RICHMOND, VA.

[From our Correspondent.]
RICHMOND, VA. APRIL 27th, 1842.
Dear Sir,—The revival in this city, of which I
gave you some account last week, is still in pro-
gress, and every day we have new cases of conver-
sion. Preaching is continued every evening at
Bro. Pollock's church, and an increasing interest
and solemnity pervade the congregations. The
morning prayer meetings are crowded, and it is
truly delightful to see so many during the beautiful
weather we have enjoyed, resorting to the house of
prayer, and paying their morning vows unto the
Lord. Such a state of things has never before been
known in Richmond. Among the young converts,
there are some cases of striking interest. One
sweet little girl, about ten years of age, was last
week much distressed on account of her sins, and
is now entertaining the hope that she is a Chris-
tian. Her feelings are very tender upon the sub-
ject, and in conversation about what Christ has
done for her soul, she manifests much emotion.
In many families where a part of the members have
been hopefully converted, the remainder are serious,
and inquiring the way of salvation.

Next Sabbath, the communion of the Lord's Sup-
per will be administered in Bro. Pollock's church,
and it will be an occasion of the deepest interest.
The exact number that will be admitted to the
church, we do not know as yet. The whole num-
ber of conversions in the city and in Manchester,
a little village situated on the other side of the river,
is about four hundred, and should Christians con-
tinue to be faithful, we have reason to hope that
hundreds more will be brought in. The great fear
in a revival of religion is, that God's people will
begin to rest satisfied with what has been already
accomplished, and hence relax their efforts. The
idea that God withdraws his Holy Spirit is, I think,
a false idea. Christians are the party that with-
draw and grow weary. Our Heavenly Father is
ever ready and anxious to bestow his blessing, and
where there is strong faith and fervent prayer, the
happiest results are sure to follow.

The interest in religion here, has given peculiar
charm to the society in the city, and all seem to
take delight in conversing upon the goodness of
God, and the happy changes which have taken
place in the disposition and habits of so many of
the inhabitants. Instead of topics of a gay and
frivolous character, religion is the all-absorbing
theme.

In my last letter, I spoke of the scenery around
Richmond, but I had not then seen as much of it
as I have since; and I must say, that for beauty and
variety it is not surpassed by that of any other city
in the Union. From Church hill, one of the most
elevated points in the city, the view is very splen-
did. This hill derives its name from the fact that
the oldest church in Richmond is situated upon its
summit. The building was erected nearly one
hundred years since, and is now in good repair.
It is in the form of a cross, and the style of archi-
tecture is very ancient. The grounds around the
church are used as a burial place, and contain many
tombs, which are in a very dilapidated state.
This hill commands a view of James river and the
city and environs.

Gambel hill is another beautiful spot, and is
much resorted to by strangers and others. It is sit-
uated near the canal, and in sight of the extensive
four mills of Richmond. But little shipping comes
up as far as the city. The larger class of vessels
stop about ten miles below, as the river is not nav-
igable for them farther than this. Business of all
kinds is very dull here. Yours truly, A. W. C.

REVIVALS—Maine and N. Hampshire.

From the last Christian Mirror, we learn that the
Revival in Bangor is powerful and progressive—
pervading more or less all evangelical denomina-
tions, and making breaches in the ranks of those
not so reformed. In a village four miles from the
city, from 30 to 40 indulge hope. "Some infidels
and bloated drunkards have been recovered."

In CALAIS, the religious interest is extending
through the town—Christians and others being
awakened, and some cases of hopeful conversion
having occurred.

In GREENFIELD, N. H., says the Congregational
Journal, the good work is going on with very en-
couraging progress, and is "characterized by still
and deep thought, solemnity, and entire freedom
from all animal excitement." It pervades the
whole congregation, embracing all classes—and a
large proportion are heads of families.

BROOKLINE, in Hillsboro' Co. is favored beyond
what has been known in the previous history of
the town; a considerable number cherish the Chris-
tian hope, and a large part of the population man-
ifest more or less interest in the "great concern."

In the East parish of Concord, where a new
church and society have recently been organized,
cases of hopeful conversion are frequent.

AWAKENED AND CONVICTED SINNER!

In seeking to escape from the misery in which
you are involved, calmly you reason. You
can most successfully hasten your flight to a place
of safety, by serious deliberation, and especially by
duly considering the laws of the mind in regard to
the manner in which emotions are awakened in
it. Your salvation hangs on this single point, the
manner in which you treat Jesus Christ. Right
emotions of heart toward him will place you in "the
secret place of the Most High, and under the shade
of the Almighty."

Country	Year	Population (millions)	Urban population (millions)	Urban population (%)	Population density (per sq km)	Urban population density (per sq km)	Population growth rate (%)	Urban population growth rate (%)	Population growth rate (%)	Urban population growth rate (%)	Population growth rate (%)	Urban population growth rate (%)
Algeria	1980	10.0	4.0	40.0	100	400	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.5
Algeria	1985	10.5	4.5	42.9	105	450	1.8	2.8	1.8	2.8	1.8	2.8
Algeria	1990	11.0	5.0	45.5	110	500	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
Algeria	1995	11.5	5.5	47.8	115	550	2.2	3.2	2.2	3.2	2.2	3.2
Algeria	2000	12.0	6.0	50.0	120	600	2.5	3.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	3.5
Algeria	2005	12.5	6.5	52.0	125	650	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.8
Algeria	2010	13.0	7.0	53.8	130	700	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Algeria	2015	13.5	7.5	55.6	135	750	3.2	4.2	3.2	4.2	3.2	4.2
Algeria	2020	14.0	8.0	57.1	140	800	3.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	3.5	4.5
Algeria	2025	14.5	8.5	58.6	145	850	3.8	4.8	3.8	4.8	3.8	4.8
Algeria	2030	15.0	9.0	60.0	150	900	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0
Algeria	2035	15.5	9.5	61.3	155	950	4.2	5.2	4.2	5.2	4.2	5.2
Algeria	2040	16.0	10.0	62.5	160	1000	4.5	5.5	4.5	5.5	4.5	5.5
Algeria	2045	16.5	10.5	63.6	165	1050	4.8	5.8	4.8	5.8	4.8	5.8
Algeria	2050	17.0	11.0	64.7	170	1100	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0
Algeria	2055	17.5	11.5	65.7	175	1150	5.2	6.2	5.2	6.2	5.2	6.2
Algeria	2060	18.0	12.0	66.7	180	1200	5.5	6.5	5.5	6.5	5.5	6.5
Algeria	2065	18.5	12.5	67.6	185	1250	5.8	6.8	5.8	6.8	5.8	6.8
Algeria	2070	19.0	13.0	68.4	190	1300	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0
Algeria	2075	19.5	13.5	69.2	195	1350	6.2	7.2	6.2	7.2	6.2	7.2
Algeria	2080	20.0	14.0	70.0	200	1400	6.5	7.5	6.5	7.5	6.5	7.5
Algeria	2085	20.5	14.5	70.7	205	1450	6.8	7.8	6.8	7.8	6.8	7.8
Algeria	2090	21.0	15.0	71.4	210	1500	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.0
Algeria	2095	21.5	15.5	72.1	215	1550	7.2	8.2	7.2	8.2	7.2	8.2
Algeria	2100	22.0	16.0	72.7	220	1600	7.5	8.5	7.5	8.5	7.5	8.5
Algeria	2105	22.5	16.5	73.3	225	1650	7.8	8.8	7.8	8.8	7.8	8.8
Algeria	2110	23.0	17.0	73.9	230	1700	8.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	9.0
Algeria	2115	23.5	17.5	74.5	235	1750	8.2	9.2	8.2	9.2	8.2	9.2
Algeria	2120	24.0	18.0	75.0	240	1800	8.5	9.5	8.5	9.5	8.5	9.5
Algeria	2125	24.5	18.5	75.5	245	1850	8.8	9.8	8.8	9.8	8.8	9.8
Algeria	2130	25.0	19.0	76.0	250	1900	9.0	10.0	9.0			

NO. 19.---

R E L I G I O N

[For the BAPTIST.]

CLAIMS OF EPISCOPACY.

What are the claims now that there is abroad, which is offended against the doctrines of our sect or denomination? Christians, we think brought to the test of We are not unwilling to such examination; discuss those of other men fairly, they have no right to refuse.

What, then, are the high church view the prevailing views of essentially Popish. To come as their Mother. They are successors of the sacerdotal ordination and the only valid when administered by bishops up to the Apostles. Of those who have not received direct line of bishops from ministers at all; anonymous who have not succession are no churches sequence, all our Congregational churches at all; all our baptisms are void; administered without articles and not to churches.

Now, although we are the Evangelical portion yet, we say that there is good feeling, when One of two things we agree to become Episcopalian claims as we would read Pope. If the claims grounded, then we are right, or have any claim of Christ, till we become are not well founded, the assumptions, which go to Church and Christian union.

We have been induced consequence of the use the Northington bishop, now or to give eclat to these claims the usages of an ancient up Episcopacy, to the day the fact that the Oriental has proved nothing to the would prove too much. In the model of primitive must take them in full; stop with bishops and archbishops of England does; but our Patriarch, and put down and make him the head of This is the universal church, excepting mountains, who have never ecclesiastical affairs by a But, the fact that this form of government proves the primitive form of church they date their origin no year 431, when Nestorius was deposed and excommunicated by the general council of disputes that, at this era, the government was generally disorder. The point in dispute We deny that there is any decay existed, in the days of least two hundred years after this period, Milner, author of Church, himself an Episcopal

"An endless maze of self here; nor does there exist divine rule on this subject. God acceptably under government; and in points were different in different periods, that the prevailing practices as to discover it," most, if not all the ecclesiastical government, which now exists in the

The Episcopal claim is founded on that an order of men, apostles, as their successors, diocesan bishops. They administer wherever it is used in means the same as elders do; that of pastor among us; successors of the apostles have same equality with the robbed the second grade of the, and gave them that of the way, which cannot be Christ's day; for priests are and sacrifices; (Heb. 8: 3) ess are required now, since offering, perfected forever the This, however, is but a minor difficulty. There is not the New Testament that successors; or that they lost other offices than those of All that was peculiar in the of a nature not transmissible instead of giving our own present our readers with Whately, Archbishop of Dublin high prelate of the church money is invaluable. In delineated," he says, "Success office, the apostles have no resurrection,—as dispensers —they have no successors."

like that of Prophets, was them for establishing the ord church; and of course, we established, their peculiar office as Ministers of the